

I Am on the West Bank of the Dnieper

by Ilya Ehrenburg

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE KIEV DIRECTION, Oct. 15.—I find it hard to believe that I am on the right bank of the Dnieper.

Is there anything that man would not do when his emotions swell his heart and urge him on? The Dnieper! The Dnieper! the men cried in Ukrainian, as they beheld the river. Some of them hastened to dip their hands and moisten their faces with water from the Dnieper. Others drank the sacred water.

And old men from the villages burned by the enemy brought boats out from their hiding places and

rowed forth. Men made their way across the broad river on rafts, on barrels, on logs.

The first one to set foot on the right bank immediately seized a spade and proceeded to dig a trench. Then brigades came into being just as if in a fairy tale. For hours the sappers worked in the icy water. Scorching bombs, the ambulance workers carried off the wounded. As soon as pontoons were thrown across German bombers appeared, but no force could deter the men. They were pushing forward.

For a year or so the Germans had been talking and writing about the "Dnieper line." During their retreat the Fritzies were encouraged with one word—

"Dnieper." The German officers too had faith in the "Dnieper line."

"We were deceived all the time," one German officer told me. "We lived through two terrible blows—Stalingrad and the failure of our summer offensive. The Russians on the right bank of the Dnieper—this was the third blow, and I shall say frankly, the most terrible one. For behind us we no longer have such powerful natural obstacles."

The Germans are doing their utmost to throw our units back to the left bank. They have brought up several divisions from other sectors of the front. One of these divisions was only recently stationed near

Leningrad. . . . and two infantry divisions have been brought up on one sector of the dividing line of the front on the right bank.

The enemy is delivering furious counterattacks. Such stubborn battles have been unknown since Orel and Belgorod. Battered at Sevsk, Sumy and Rylsk, and hurled back some time ago towards Kiev, the German divisions have received reinforcements.

I have spoken to many war prisoners who arrived in September from France. "We were ordered to clear the right bank at all costs," they stated.

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Murray Flays Sales Tax Plan At House Hearing

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The case against saddling the nation's war workers with a 10 per cent sales tax was dramatically presented to the House Ways and Means Committee today by the CIO.

It was presented by CIO President Philip Murray who

Call Off Strike, WLB Tells Lewis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UP).—The War Labor Board tonight called on President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to urge striking Alabama workers to return to their jobs immediately.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15 (UP).—A strike by 19,000 United Mine Workers, coal miners, embittered over the lack of a contract and the return of the pits to private operators, caused a sharp drop in war-vital steel production in this area today and threatened a complete stoppage within a few days.

The South's largest steel producer, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, began banking four blast furnaces and closing five open hearth furnaces. All were to be shut down by Sunday.

4,000-TON LOSS DAILY
The daily loss will be 4,000 tons of pig iron and an undisclosed tonnage of finished steel, a TOI spokesman said.

"Our situation is critical," he said. "We have never been able to replenish our fuel supply from the three previous strikes. It is a very dark picture."

The blast furnaces affected were at the company's huge Bessemer, Ala., plant outside Birmingham. They are pig iron producers.

The five open hearth furnaces from which come finished steel were being closed at the Emley Plant.

The Republic Steel Corporation announced that three of its blast furnaces had been closed—two at the Birmingham plant and the other at Gadsden. Officials said the daily loss would be 2,000 tons of pig iron.

"In terms of the war effort, it isn't further taxes that I need but rather an increase in wages," Speelman said.

Murray startled the committee by submitting a supplementary statement in which he emphasized that in view of the failure to stabilize the cost of living at the same time that wages were stabilized "our national wage policy must be revised."

The CIO chief read into the record letters from Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson and

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, declared today.

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Schweinfurt Raid Termed Success

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UP).—Thursday's American raid on Germany's Schweinfurt ball bearing works cost 60 Flying Fortresses and 893 crewmen but struck Nazi war production a "heart damaging" blow that will result in shortening the war, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, declared today.

Capt. Patterson of the Daily News has again brought out his letter-writing squad which masquerades as the "Voice of the People."

In Wednesday's issue of the New York echo of the Volkischer Beobachter six letters out of ten allegedly from "readers" are filled with the kind of poison one has come to expect either from Nazi or Nazi-affiliated publications.

All jibe at the Commander-in-Chief and sneer at the war against Hitler. One, an especially filthy one, glorifies Franco's murderous rule in Spain.

PRO-NAZI EXHIBITS
Exhibit 1: "When they sob on my shoulder about the war, I just tell 'em: 'Don't complain to me about the butter shortage, the lack of meat or fuel, the high taxes or the high prices, and your other

woes. Just tell your Congressman. He probably voted for everything that Roosevelt and his gang wanted."

Exhibit 2: A hooligan attack upon Mrs. Roosevelt in the Westbrook Pegler tradition.

Exhibit 3: Mud-slinging at Vice President Wallace and James L. Foy, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Foy recently demanded that news commentators present less phony "interpretation" and more objective presentation of the news of the world.

Exhibit 4: "A lot of my acquaintances long before Pearl Harbor were screaming and yelling for us to get into the war. When F. D. finally succeeded in badgering the Japanese into attacking us, these people were delighted. . . . Thus, President

Roosevelt is blamed for the treacherous Japanese attack on the U. S.

Exhibit 5: "As it has become apparent that Great Britain is incapable of defending itself or its empire without our help, I suggest that we take over all Britain's real estate and make Britain a junior partner in an organization headed by the U. S."

Exhibit 6: A vicious attack upon a friend of Republican Spain which concludes with these words: "Now that Spain has been cleansed of this filth, watch the real Spain continue in the path of progress and enlightenment."

It is appropriate that all this poison-pen stuff aimed to undermine American morale should be

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5,000 Jam Opening Of YCL Convention

By Mac Gordon

Over 5,000 young Americans, many coming from various parts of the nation, packed two halls at Manhattan Center last night despite a driving rain as the Young Communist League opened its historical national convention to consider its own dissolution and the building of a new national anti-fascist organization of youth.

Tito Fights 2 New Nazi Divisions

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UP).—The Yugoslav radio, operated by Gen. Joseph (Tito) Brozovic, said today that Field Marshal Breda's divisions had diverted two German divisions from northwestern Italy to Yugoslavia where they were being used against the partisans.

At the same time, a communiqué from Partisan headquarters reported that Partisan units driven out of Crikvenka and Kraljevica, coastal towns south of Fiume and Susak by German tank and infantry forces two days ago, had recaptured the towns and had recaptured the towns from the reinforced Germans.

In Eastern Bosnia, the Partisans advanced toward Belgrade from Tuzla, 85 miles southwest of the Yugoslav capital, after throwing back German attacks from the west and captured the small town of Zhitidinitse on the plains east of Tuzla.

Thirty-three miles northwest of Sarajevo, the partisans continued fierce hand-to-hand street fighting in Zenica, a major Yugoslav industrial center, where Partisans, entering the town Monday, destroyed blast furnaces of the Krupp iron foundry.

FDR Names New FEPC Chairman
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UP).—President Roosevelt today accepted with regret the resignation of Bishop Francis J. Haas as chairman of the National Council on Fair Employment, Practices Committee and appointed Malcolm Ross, heretofore deputy chairman, to succeed him. The bishop resigned to head the diocese of Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Charges Ban On Jewish Press Apes Nazi Policies

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Argentina's political crisis came to a head last night, as President Roosevelt delivered a stinging rebuke to the Gen. Pedro Ramirez government for arbitrarily halting the publication of Jewish newspapers in Buenos Aires this week.

"While this matter is, of course, one which concerns primarily the Argentine government and people," the President said in his press conference, "I cannot forbear to give expression to my own feeling of apprehension at the taking in this hemisphere of action obviously anti-Semitic in nature, and of a character as clearly identified with the repugnant features of Nazi doctrine."

The Ramirez government had earlier in the week closed down all Jewish newspapers on the heels of a long series of censorship and repression upon the entire Argentine democratic press.

United Press dispatches from Montevideo declare that the newspapers were quickly permitted to continue functioning as soon as the President's action became known.

POLITICAL CRISIS
This latest Washington action, recalling Secretary of State Hull's rebuke of last month, comes at a point when Argentine politics are in upheaval, with possibilities of an even more reactionary development in the country existing side by side with an upsurge of the popular forces urging reconstitution of a democratic government.

It is known that the Ramirez regime called out troops on Thursday. La Nacion and La Prensa, the two leading newspapers, after publishing editorials all week demanding a return to democracy, and the breaking off of Argentine's relations with Germany and Japan, carried a petition from 150 leaders of three leading popular parties.

Drawn from all walks of life, these leaders demanded that "Argentina cannot and should not put aside its constitution and be separated from her sister peoples of America and of the countries throughout the world which fight for democracy."

The petition, according to United Press, also urged freedom of assembly and press.

This came on the heels of a resignation of three ministers of Ramirez' government earlier in the week. One of these, Dr. Jorge Santamarina, minister of justice, was considered pro-democratic. But the outstanding fascist minister of interior, and acting foreign minister Gilbert Remondino, in the regime.

And then there has been the re-emergence of the working class and popular elements, the strikes of the meat packing workers and college students on Sept. 29th. These embraced more than 100,000 people and forced the regime to release a number of leading unionists, editors of various papers, and remove pro-fascist intervenors in the leading universities.

There are a number of possibilities, none of which can be favored with certainty at the moment:

1. An even more reactionary development, a reshuffle of the Argentine regime with greater strength to the pro-fascist forces, refusing to break relations with the Axis, and trying even harder to maintain a repressive policy at home.

2. A break with the Axis, with an attempt by Ramirez or his successor to hold things together at home with even fiercer repression.

3. Continued crisis leading to the rapid growth of the strong popular movement that would force Ramirez out, restore Argentine democracy, and revise its foreign policy.

Why You Have a 6-Page 'Daily' Today

The newspaper that you read this morning was a tree in a forest last winter. The shortage of newsprint paper is a very real thing. It is the product of a serious manpower shortage. For months now the cutting of pulp wood in both the Canadian and American woods have been far below normal. The newspaper industry has been living off its large inventory which is now very low. This winter only 50 per cent as much wood as needed is being cut.

Each newspaper is allowed the net yield circulation of the corresponding three months of 1941 minus ten per cent. Only a three per cent allowance for waste is made. Up to now the War Production Board has been very cooperative and granted the various newspapers enough paper to take care of any circulation increases resulting from heightened reader interest. However, the rules of the War Production Board on the use of newsprint specifically prohibited give-away editions, as well as excessive newsstand returns. They expect us to absorb increased sales on newsstands into what formerly was waste returns and they expect us to convert as much circulation as possible into subscriptions outside of the home city of publication.

Further accumulation of the shortage is expected in November and December. This faces us with particularly difficult problems in an election campaign, where the reader interest is heightened, where more people want to buy our paper, particularly in New York City, which has a Councilman election, as well as taking part in the State-wide elections for Lieutenant Governor.

In order to provide paper for extra copies for sale during the coming weeks of the election campaign, we will have to print occasionally a six-page daily. Buy your copies seven days a week from the same newsstand. If possible, pay for it in advance for seven days a week and have it saved for you. That will be the only way you will be sure of getting your copy. Make sure that the copies bought by your Club are sold and not allowed to go to waste.

Help us save paper so that you may be able to have more papers to sell in the election campaign and elect win-the-war candidates.

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Drive Into Gomel, Melitopol Battle In Third Day

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UP).—Red Army assault troops are storming the outer defenses of Kiev, Radio Moscow announced today, while a Soviet communiqué said Soviet troops were slashing southward toward embattled Melitopol from Zaporozhe.

(The Finnish domestic radio network, in a broadcast reported by OWI, quoted a Berlin dispatch to the Helsinki newspaper Sanomatalo saying, "Kiev is being evacuated.")

The Soviet operational communiqué broadcast by Moscow said Red Army troops beat off German counter-attacks north and south at Kiev, inflicting heavy losses in manpower and tanks.

Far to the north of Kiev, front dispatches said, the fall of Gomel, southern bastion of the Nazi White Russian Defense, appeared imminent as Soviet troops penetrated the ruined city and pressed its encirclement from the north and south. The war bulletin said simply that Soviet positions in the Sosh River bridgehead had been improved.

Moving southward from Zaporozhe, which fell to Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops yesterday, the Soviets advanced 7½ miles toward a junction with the Red Army units fighting at Melitopol. They captured several stations on the railroad flanking the Dnieper marshes, including Kuzhugum, six miles south of Zaporozhe, Kanikovsky, 13 miles south of the dam city and Plavni, 18 miles south.

At Melitopol, 70 miles south of Zaporozhe, a major battle raged for the third straight day. The Germans brought up reinforcements from other sectors and launched several counter-attacks but failed to drive the Soviets from the streets of the city. All counter-attacks "were beaten back with heavy losses," the communiqué said.

Front dispatches reaching Moscow said the bloodiest battles of the campaign were raging on the Dnieper's west bank, with the Kiev and Kremenchuk areas as their focal points. Both Germany and the Soviet Union were throwing fresh masses of tanks, infantry and aircraft into the battles in which the Soviets steadily widened their bridgeheads. Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's force already had smashed into the Ukraine capital's suburbs, tightening their grip for the knock-out blow.

Radio Moscow, reporting that the final assault was under way, said the Germans had been dislodged from a chain of hills that had barred the Red Army's advance. The Germans made eight counter-attacks, the broadcast said, using their latest type Ferdinand guns and Tiger and Panther tanks.

(The Algiers Radio said that Vincigliata itself had fallen to converging Fifth and Eighth Army columns and the German radio admitted the evacuation of Campobasso, on the Termoli road 11 miles northeast of Vincigliata.)

(On the Volturno Front, the German line bent and cracked across the breadth of Italy to the Adriatic sector where Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's Eighth Army advanced six miles and captured Casacalenda, 20 miles inland from Termoli on the lateral road to the key junction of Vincigliata.

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Nazis Hurlled Back in Italy All Along Line

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 15 (UP).—American troops of the Fifth Army have punched five miles into the German lines across the Volturno, seizing hills to protect the crossing of reinforcements, and have joined hands with other Allied forces which battled ashore north of the river in a sea-fanking thrust, it was announced today.

Although fiercely defended, the German lines bent and cracked across the breadth of Italy to the Adriatic sector where Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's Eighth Army advanced six miles and captured Casacalenda, 20 miles inland from Termoli on the lateral road to the key junction of Vincigliata.

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Mikhailovitch Hit by Adamic as Axis Aide

Louis Adamic says that Gen. Draza Mikhailovitch has "collaborated with Italian-Fascist and Nazi commanders" and has fought against the "Partisans commanded by Tito" in a letter to Friday's New York Times. All the anti-Axis fighting was done by Tito's men, he declares.

His letter follows in full: To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your editorial of Oct. 13, "Balkan Puzzle," you say: "The somewhat puzzling inactivity of General Mikhailovitch's patriot Yugoslav army in a critical period would be more understandable if a Balkan invasion is indeed on our timetable. These 150,000 hardened soldiers would become an invaluable accessory striking force for a landing army establishing its beachheads."

So far as I am concerned, there is no puzzle. In spite of the endless publicity to the contrary, "Mikhailovitch's patriot army" of "150,000 hardened soldiers" does not exist. What force Mikhailovitch has cannot be characterized as a "Yugoslav patriot army." It is not Yugoslav.

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Browder at Davis Meeting Monday

Earl Browder will address a special membership meeting Monday night of Manhattan Communists on the election campaign of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., at Manhattan Center 8 P. M.

A record attendance is expected to hear a special message from the general secretary of the Communist Party on the election issues facing the people and on the significance of electing Davis to the City Council.

Ben Gold, international president of the Fur and Leather Workers, CIO, will act as chairman.

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Pressure on the Dnieper Bend

By a Veteran Commander

SOVIET TROOPS have carried the important communications and resistance center of Zaporozhe by storm. Thus, with the Crimean railroad cut at Melitopol, the vital line is in Soviet hands over a length of some 75 miles which makes it cutting a solid affair.

On the War Fronts

We maintain what we said yesterday, viz., that the frontal attack against the Elbow of the Dnieper is a huge holding operation and that more decisive things are in the making south and north-west of Zaporozhe. The holding operation simply worked out unexpectedly well and Zaporozhe was captured.

Below Zaporozhe the eastern bank of the Dnieper is flanked by a great bean-shaped meadow, about 50 miles long (Veliky Lug, or the Great Meadow) which at this time of the year is a huge marshland, practically impassable for mechanized equipment. Because of that it would be logical to expect a new Soviet attack further downriver, near Nikopol.

The three Dnieper bridgeheads on the western bank of the Dnieper are being enlarged, especially in the area of Kiev. The slowness and difficulty of this operation is a measure of the importance the Germans attach to its outcome. It will be difficult for them to explain away defeat here by "retreats according to plan." They have been fully committed to the holding of the Dnieper.

Nothing new along the rest of the front, except bridgehead expansion across the Sozh, near Gomel.

GENERAL CLARK has crossed the Volturno and his troops have moved several miles beyond the river. Nothing spectacular or important happened on the rest of the Italian Front.

Across the Adriatic, the situation in Yugoslavia has become so serious that the Germans have appointed Rommel to the post of C-in-C in the Balkans and Italy. It is reported that Kesselring has been fired from command in Italy.

ONE OF THE heaviest attacks was made by Fortresses and Thunderbolts against Schweinfurt with its huge ball-bearing factory. Our planes downed 104 enemy planes, but we lost 60 bombers and two fighters. The loss is considered worth while.

IT IS reported that in the last two months we have destroyed 600 Japanese planes in the Southwest Pacific. Especially after the disaster inflicted on the enemy at Rabaul the other day, it is probable that we will be able from now on to maintain an air-blockade over the entire Japanese position in this area.

'I Am on West Bank Of the Dnieper....'

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The Dnieper is something more than a river both for them and for us, for it is here that the outcome of the battle is being decided.

Is it necessary to stress the hardships? To describe how the guns stick in the mud? How the tanks are being sent across the river? The bridges which immediately appear in place of the wrecked ones?

Is there any need to describe the crossing of the cavalry, the courage of the sappers and of the railway repair squads? But these are not mythical heroes that surround me. They are ordinary people.

Day and night Kiev looms ahead as if luring the men on. I saw people who recently escaped from there. They told me how the Germans are shipping out of the city everything from machines to dorms.

To save Kiev—that is the desire which urges on even the mortally fatigued people. Everybody knows that if a hut has survived it is because the Germans had no time to burn it. To steal the march on the torchbearers, on death—this is the pledge and vow given at all the crossings and in battle.

What is in store for Kiev?

The weather is warm. Quiet prevails in the green forests around Darnitsa with its spider webs, moss and mushrooms. Sand dunes loom into view. Everyone who has approached Kiev from the east will remember them. Leaning against the pines the men are smoking home-grown tobacco. "Oi, Dniepro, Dniepro" . . . is the song being sung.

And there is Kiev! It seems right

alongside of us—the monastery cupolas, the buildings on the steep bank of Aleksandrivsk Park where I played 40 years ago. German mortars are now near the monastery.

I cannot tear my eyes away from Kiev. . . . The trees in its parks are shedding their yellow leaves. Girls are walking through its humpy streets. They too cannot tear their eyes away—from the direction of the suburbs. The roar of our guns reaches them from the river. These are indeed great days—the Dnieper, Kiev!

Nazis Pushed Back in Italy All Along Line

(Continued from Page 1)

mans said, Nazi troops were compelled to retire into the hills northeast of Capua yesterday under renewed heavy attacks by four Allied infantry divisions and one tank division.

The seizure of heights northeast of Capua gave the Fifth Army access to a wide expanse of coastal plain between Mt. Maggiore and Massico and unless the Nazis could restore the situation quickly by counter-attacks they faced a forced retirement of at least 15 miles to the Garigliano River only 80 miles from Rome.

Heavy counter-attacks were even now under way, headquarters announced, but the pressure on the Capua bridgehead forces was greatly eased by the successful landing

U. S. Reporter Interviews C. P. Leader in Naples

By Joseph Starobin

The first clear picture of how the Italian Communists feel about the present situation in their homeland reached the United States yesterday.

And you can't imagine the thrill that went through our Daily Worker Foreign Department, the phone calls from interested friends, Italian-Americans and others about it.

For several months, we have been saying that a national front of five or six democratic parties is really functioning in Italy. Until Sept. 10, we were publishing cables from Rome, reporting the radio Milano Libre on the situation. At times, the course of events were unclear. Yesterday they cleared up in such a way that Americans can have no doubt as to what is happening, and is likely to happen in Italy.

STORY VIA "TRIBUNE"

The story comes via Homer Bigart, N. Y. Herald-Tribune correspondent in Naples. Three days ago, it seems, he interviewed Dr. Eugenio Reale, the secretary of the Communist Party in the Naples region. Since AMG discourages political activity, says Bigart, "Naples has been a political vacuum, but at least five political groups have emerged and party pamphlets are appearing clandestinely."

Bigart names the various parties (William Stoneman of the Chicago Daily News revealed two days ago that these parties were cooperating as a "Committee of National Liberation" and dealing as such with the Badoglio government).

First, says Bigart, are the Liberals, under the influence of the philosopher Benedetto Croce; second, the Partito d'Azione, a middle-class group of the Left, led by A. Omodeo, rector of the Naples University. Then, the Christian Demo-

crats, a peasant party, outgrowth of Don Sturzo's old Catholic Popular Party. Then the Socialists, whom Bigart, perhaps unfairly, considers insignificant. And, finally, the Communists, with an active membership of 50,000 in 1937.

TELLS COMMUNIST STRENGTH

"Of these, only the Communists seem to know exactly what kind of Italy they want. For while the other parties degenerated and fell apart during the long Fascist regime, the Communists had the will to survive. They kept a nucleus alive, engaging in underground plotting, strikes and sabotage and infiltrating the Fascist syndicates. Thousands of Communists were condemned to concentration camps, some were tortured and shot, and yet the Party lived, and it now emerges with what appears to be a strong basic organization and a plan of action."

Well, what do the Italian Communists favor? Bigart talked to Dr. Reale, whom he describes as a "bald, heavy-set man of morose expression with a face sallow and prematurely lined by years of imprisonment" living in a "modestly furnished study in a middle-class hill section of Naples."

The Tribune correspondent found that Reale was unlike Bigart's fancied image of Communists. "In a lamplit room he spoke quietly without emotion, and with frequent traces of humor. . . ."

COOPERATION IS AIM

The Communists, says Reale, do not have the perspective of a dictatorship of the proletariat in Italy. They will cooperate "unreservedly" with other democratic parties, and on that basis give support to the "national government" whose chief job is to drive the Germans out of Italy.

Reale declared that Marshal Badoglio "permitted the Germans to seize a large part of Italy without giving orders to his generals to resist, and this tragic failure has made him very unpopular in Italy." Nevertheless, the Communists support a national government in which Badoglio takes part, perhaps as a minister of war, or even the head of a coalition government "provided that this was not just a government of generals but was broad enough to include all anti-Fascist elements. . . ."

As for the King, the Communists do not make him an issue at present. "Any decision on the monarchy must await the end of the war. We Communists will make no demonstrations either for or against the King. The Italian people are the best judges of what should be done with him. . . ."

WELL KNOWN HERE

From private sources, I learn that Dr. Reale is well known among Italian emigres here. He is about 39 years old, the son of a distinguished Neapolitan physician, and is a surgeon himself. Reale is a very popular man in Naples, with all circles, the Benedetto Croce liberals, as well as the masses. He had been head of the largest Naples hospital, the "Incurabili," and his medical writings were published in the well-known European review, La Riforma Medica.

Reale joined the Party in the years of furious terror. In 1926, was arrested in 1929, and released only in 1934. Allowed to live in Naples, he continued his practice, especially among the poor.

In 1936, with the fascists cracking down hard, the Central Committee of the Italian Party asked

him to leave for France, where he helped the French medical bureau for Spanish democracy, and was business manager of the Italian emigre paper in Paris, La Voce degli Italiani, which reached a circulation of 25,000.

ARRESTED IN VICHY

The Vichy men arrested him in 1940, returned him to Mussolini, after a term of hard labor in the Vernet concentration camp. After Mussolini's collapse, Dr. Reale returned to his post in Naples. . . .

So the figure of a true people's leader emerges from all these reports. And the Italian Communists are revealed as a powerful force, working in harmony with all other democratic forces, fully prepared to cooperate even with Badoglio. "Our first objective," he told Bigart, "is to drive the Germans out of Italy—to give the Allies every possible aid, not only with words, but by arms."

Here is the answer to red-baiters like Luigi Antonini, who tries to deny the existence of the Italian national front, and supports Badoglio only with the intention of attacking and destroying the popular forces, the ones who really remained in Italy and fought the battle through against Mussolini.

Here also is a word of advice to many Italian liberals and all American friends, good hearts, but soft heads. I mean those people who fail to see the dynamic of the Italian situation and place their dislike for Badoglio and the King in such a way as to separate themselves from the masses of Italians, a nation that is on the highroad to a democratic future and a democratic reconstruction.

Ireland C.P. Congress Maps Victory Program

By William McCullough
General Secretary of Communist Party of Ireland

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

BELFAST, Oct. 15.—The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland, held in Belfast on Oct. 2 and 3, was attended by 74 delegates from all parts of the country (both Eire and Ulster).

The Congress was undoubtedly the most important yet held since the formation of the Party in 1933. The great progress made was recorded in the growth of mass influence, especially in the factories and the trade union movement of the North and in the labor movement of the South.

It was to be seen in the number of delegates who hold important trade union positions and are also shop stewards in the decisive war industries of Belfast.

The Communist Party of Ireland has to work in very difficult and complicated circumstances, which bring forward problems of most varied character to which there are no ready-made solutions.

VARIED PROBLEMS

One has only to mention the neutrality of Eire in the war and the fact that in Northern Ireland there is no conscription to note some aspects of the position that has to be faced.

On top of these facts there also has to be taken into consideration the divisions between North and South, the strength of the Unionist Party in the North and that of President Eamon De Valera's party in the South to see the character of the situation in which the Communist Party has to work.

Yet the Congress revealed that in North and South alike a significant new awakening is taking place. That the old shibboleths and hatreds are not finding the old kind of response among the younger elements in the working class movement.

The international situation and its meaning, especially the victories of the Red Army and the growth of the influence of the Soviet Union in world affairs, is finding a profound echo throughout the whole of Ireland.

In the report of the National Committee, made by William McCullough, it was stated:

"Democracy's fight is Ireland's fight. There can be no progress for the Irish people until fascism is crushed. Ireland's case for freedom has always been based on democracy, and its place in the future world depends on the defeat of fascism and the extension of democracy."

The report was dominated by the urgency of the war crisis, the splendid possibilities that exist for a speedy victory through the immediate opening of the second front in Western Europe, and the winning of immediate demands for the workers that are a vital part of the efforts for a speedy victory.

MAIN TASKS

Out of it clearly emerged the main tasks of the Communist Party in the present situation. In line with the general character of this report, the Congress adopted a series of resolutions on such vital questions as unity and victory.

The Congress adopted new Party rules, through which a broader appeal can be made and new people attracted to the Party. It also sent greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union and their leader, Joseph Stalin, and the peoples of India. The Party made demands on the British Government on behalf of the Indian people in connection with the frightful toll that the famine in India is now taking.

Greetings were received from Scotland, from the American Communist Party and through Harry Pollitt from the British Communist Party.

Kiev Defenses Stormed



The outer defenses of Kiev (C) are being stormed by Soviet forces. To the north Gomel (D) has been penetrated by the Red Army. The Nazis got around to admitting the fall of Zaporozhe (B). Sharp fighting continues at Melitopol (A) key to the southern front and base of the main rail line out of the Crimea.

FDR Opposes Post-War Tariff on Raw Rubber

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

President Roosevelt yesterday declared himself against a post-war tariff on natural rubber, such as would protect the synthetic rubber industry, and declared that the way would tend to wreck the economies of the countries involved.

The President's action also has a bearing on Anglo-American business rivalries. British interests in Far Eastern rubber fear the American refusal to permit natural rubber into this country.

The President's attitude thus favors a cooperative attitude toward the British, in ironing out the problem, rather than the ruler-ruler approach of certain interests here.

Mikhailovitch Hit By Adamic As Axis Aide

(Continued from Page 1)

slav, but pan-Serbian and anti-Yugoslav; like its supporters in exile, it is opposed to the restoration of Yugoslavia, that is, to the unity of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian peoples. It is not patriot in any sense that I recognize, but ultra-chauvinist and reactionary.

At this time the Mikhailovitch force cannot number over a few thousand. He can become a considerable force only if the Anglo-American liaison officers, aided by agents of the inner clique of the Yugoslav Government in exile, succeed in arranging that the more considerable forces of Milan Neditch, the Quisling in Belgrade, go under Mikhailovitch's command.

Mikhailovitch has long collaborated with Italian-Fascist and Nazi commanders in order to be able to fight the Partisans, commanded by Tito. The Mikhailovitchchevists are currently cooperating with the Nazis for that purpose. These are facts, not "Communist propaganda," by which characterization the propagandists of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile have tried to dismiss them.

What I say may seem drastic to the uninformed victims of the Mikhailovitch hoax. I make my statements advisedly. They are based

upon a year's study of the Yugoslav situation and do not conflict with official information which cannot be quoted.

May I refer, too, to your editorial, "War and Revolution" of last Sunday? I believe you were too hard on the Partisans. It so happens that in September and October, 1941, their commander-in-chief, Tito, made strenuous efforts to get together with Mikhailovitch. The latter refused and has since then—since October, 1941—devoted himself almost exclusively to fighting the Partisans.

All the fighting against the Axis in Yugoslavia since October, 1941, has been done, allow me to emphasize, not by Mikhailovitch, but by the Partisans and the Liberation Army under Tito, which now includes thousands of officers of the former Yugoslav army. These Liberation forces have held in Yugoslavia—and thus away from the African, Sicilian and Russian fronts—a large number of Axis divisions. I believe this entitles the Partisans to something more than reprimands on the ground that they are revolutionary. What else could they be in the face of the activity of the Yugoslav Government-in-exile and its minister of war, Mikhailovitch?

LOUIS ADAMIC.

New York, Oct. 13, 1943.

Murray Flays Sales Tax Move at House Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

Under-Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal to War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis, pointing to the need of meeting the wage demands of the coal miners.

"These letters clearly express the view, as espoused by the CIO, that workers must have more money to meet their requirements and to function effectively at their work," Murray said.

"We must revise our national wage policy in order to grant them appropriate wage increases. This is a problem that I am presenting to you and to the executive branch of the government as one which demands immediate attention and solution to assure the most effective prosecution of the war."

It was significant that the letters of all three government officials cited by Murray recognized the Oct. 31 strike freeze fixed by John L. Lewis.

While Murray and other CIO leaders fully back the wage demands of the miners, there was some astonishment caused by the fact that the administration is accepting the theory that John L. Lewis can confront it with a truce.

There was no doubt that the CIO had made a dent on the committee which had been high-pressured by big business representatives and was leaning dangerously towards a sales tax.

Rep. Roy Woodruff, Michigan Republican who was known to have said privately that he would vote for a sales tax, announced at the hearing that he believed "the time has not yet come" for a sales tax. Murray was listened to with more interest and courtesy than the predominantly reactionary Ways and Means Committee has ever shown to a labor witness.

But when he concluded, Doughton rushed the other witnesses in an effort to wind up the CIO testimony in one day. As a result, some of the human exhibits were not heard.

There was only one explosive incident during the day when Rep. Daniel A. Reed, up-state New York Republican, lost his temper and shouted that the unions are "led by a lot of thugs."

Reed's outburst came during the testimony of United Automobile Workers Vice-President Richard T. Frankenstein. Looking straight at Frankenstein, the New York Congressman referred to union leaders as "a lot of you bandits."

He made himself a little stumpy speech about how the boys were dying in fox holes and in the South Pacific while strikes and work stoppages were going on in war plants.

"I don't know if Mr. Reed has been in the fox hole or in the South Pacific," Frankenstein retorted calmly, "but 250,000 members of our union are in the armed forces."

"They'll take care of you people when they come back," Reed, red-faced, and excited declared.

"They'll take care of you too," Frankenstein said.

Frankenstein pointed out that that sales tax would take 9.5 per cent of the income of a low income family as against only 2.4 per cent of a family in the upper brackets.

Michael J. Quill, representing both the United Transport Workers.

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which he heads, and the New York CIO Industrial Union Council, brought smiles to the faces of committee members as he applied his Irish wit and his heavy brogue to the problem of the sales tax.

Quill was unable to get time for three human exhibits, whom he brought from New York to testify. But he put their record story into the record.

One of these exhibits is Mario Rivera, a war worker who belongs to the United Electrical and Radio Workers. Rivera makes \$42 a week, pays \$28 a week for food for his family which includes five children, \$2.50 for carfare, \$8.75 for rent, \$1.25 for gas and electric—which adds up to \$40.50 a week. And this leaves \$1.50 a week for doctor bills, clothing and other items. Rivera has to do odd jobs after work to make ends meet.

W. M. Anderson, president of the UAW's North American Aviation Local in Dallas, isn't finding it easy to take care of a family of five with an income of \$60 a week. Paul Ste Marie who works as a tool and die

maker at Ford, is having a tough time despite his wage of \$1.00 an hour providing for his nine children. And Edgar Lee, of Detroit, reported that he doesn't have much excess purchasing power with his wage at \$1.47 an hour.

A statement presented for John Green, president of the United Ship Building and Marine Workers by Mrs. Julia Katz, pointed out that higher taxes on low income groups are making it impossible for women to work. Mrs. Katz is a shipyard worker in Baltimore.

The contrast between sky rocketing profits and wages ran through the testimony of Reed Robinson, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Statements were also presented to the Ways and Means Committee by Hoyt S. Haddock, of the CIO Maritime Committee, Dorothy M. Hughes of the United Office and Professional Workers, Jack E. Zucker, of the United Shoe Workers and Mrs. Elizabeth Sauls of the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers.

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3 POINTS . . .

1. Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.
2. The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.
3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Union Moves to Settle Kearny Stoppage

Union Lookout

The Newspaper Guild of New York, opening a servicemen's canteen Oct. 20, issued a call for volunteer hostesses. So many turned out that the girls are going to be called up in rotation in the order in which applications were received. . . . Guests are not invited. If a Guild member wants to come, admission is \$5; non-members, \$10.

A breath of fresh, pure air on the freedom of the press issue blows in from Boston. The Boston Traveler, which carries "Poison Pen" Pegler's attacks on the National Maritime Union, has agreed to give equal space to the NMU to answer his charges. . . . Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, now president of Brewster Aeronautical, had a public feast this week with Thomas DeLorenzo, president of Local 365, United Auto Workers Union at the shop. . . . DeLorenzo, who had tried all the week before to get the UAW to revoke its no-strike pledge, suddenly pronounced himself converted to all-out effort for war production. . . . Kaiser underscored how profound DeLorenzo's conversion was when he told reporters that the union president was now so enthusiastic about cooperation that he was even ready to take a "job in overalls if necessary."

A mass meeting for economic mobilization on the home front will be held Monday night under the auspices of the OPA Labor Advisory Committee, which includes representatives of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods. The meeting will be held at Central Commercial High School, 314 E. 42nd St., at 8 P.M. New York's Central Trades and Labor Council is pressing every AFL local to send at least five delegates.

Organization is really taking hold at Republic Aircraft, huge Nassau plane plant. For the first time in the shop's history, 400 fuselage workers recently put their John Hancock on a petition asking for a wage increase. The committee that presented the petition commented: "Until a union is in, all we can do is fight and petition in this way." The United Auto Workers, CIO, is carrying on an organizational drive at the shop.

'Daily' Circulation Drive Launched at Dinner Here

An inspired and enthusiastic gathering took place this past Thursday night, when 90 representatives of selected Communist Party clubs from all parts of the city gathered at the New Starlight Restaurant in downtown Manhattan at a Press Dinner as guests of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker Editorial Board and Management Committee.

The purpose of the dinner was the launching of an inter-club competition for the building of the circulation of the Daily Worker and the Worker which is to culminate in January, 1944, when the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Daily Worker will be celebrated.

The club representatives were the outstanding circulation builders in the city in the past campaigns and were selected from each County organization as those best equipped to participate in the competition.

The club leaders listened to short, but nevertheless dramatic and exciting addresses by members of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and representatives of the Daily Worker. Gil Gren, State Secretary of the Party presented a brief history of the Daily Worker, tracing the struggles and sacrifices that made it possible for the paper to become "the only daily labor paper which has existed and been of service to the labor movement for 20 years."

OUTLINE CAMPAIGN Rebecca Grecht, national circulation manager of the Daily Worker, outlined the general plans of the competition, and urged those present, "to lead and inspire the rest of our party in this phase of work by your example."

Alan Max, representing the editorial staff of the paper presented a vivid picture of the problems faced by the paper's staff in "our necessary task of bringing clarity and sober thinking to our readers, as compared to the sensationalism and unpredictable thinking one so often finds in the liberal press."

William Browder, business manager, informed the audience of the war-time problem of newspaper circulation.

See Factionalism Fanning Dispute

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 15.—A special board meeting of Local 16, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, unanimously decided to give the union's national office full power to determine the status of five workers, fired by the Federal Shipyard management for leading a stoppage. John Green, international union president, will arrive here by plane tonight from Michigan. The board reaffirmed its no-strike policy and returned at 5:45 P. M. to Federal to urge workers to stick 100 per cent to their war jobs.

By Dorothy Loeb

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KEARNY, N. J., Oct. 15.—CIO union officials, shop stewards and committeemen devoted their full efforts today toward swift settlement of the work stoppage that interrupted construction of fighting ships for the Navy at Federal shipyards here.

Approximately 4,000 second shifters were off the job yesterday. Some 27,000, the overwhelming majority, were at work today.

Welders, who wanted to work, said they were "checked out" by management against their will and given slips marked "refuse to work." This group was said to number well over a thousand.

Protracted War Labor Board delays in getting a new union contract lay at the root of the production tie-up, although other sparks ignited the flames.

WLB LAGS ON AIRLINER

Demand, made by Local 16, Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, have been in the hands of the board and its subsidiary, the Shipbuilding Commission, for months. A few items, on which the board did rule favorably, including vacations, never actually were awarded because Federal management appealed and the WLB held up the awards pending a decision on the appeal.

This formed a background of discontent and impatience which was complicated and aggravated by factional problems within the union, revolving particularly around the role of James J. Dempsey, one-time president of Local 16 and grievance committee member, removed from his posts by the union's national office.

When Dempsey was unexpectedly ordered restored to his post on the grievance committee, five workers, led by Victor Johnson, called a protest stoppage. Dempsey singled the five out, brought company police to take them in custody, and management later dismissed them.

When this news spread to the rest of the second shift, where the five work, yesterday's big stoppage began and it was estimated that some 4,000 left their jobs.

Gavin MacPherson, administrator assigned to Local 16 by John Green, national president, issued a handbill on behalf of all local and department officials of Local 16, calling upon Federal employees to return immediately to their jobs.

MacPherson cited a wire from WLB Chairman William H. Davis, warning that the stoppage would jeopardize their WLB case, and added:

"The shipbuilding union, CIO, Local 16, in full support of the national CIO policy of no strike or stoppage of production for the duration of the war endorses the War Labor Board action as outlined in the above telegram."

"The eyes of the entire U. S. A. are upon us. Let us stay on the job and use the proper peaceful methods of settling all disputes."

Additional Rivers' backing has come from the New York City CIO, the Citizens Union, Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connelly, ALP candidate for City Council.

Non-partisan campaign headquarters for Judge E. Rivers, Republican and American Labor Party candidate for City Court Justice in Manhattan, were opened yesterday at 132 W. 43rd St.

In a brief address, the Negro leader expressed confidence in the outcome of the election due to the wide support he has been receiving.

"It is my intention to justify the confidence placed in me," said Judge Rivers, "by distinguished fellow citizens—Republican, Democrat and American Labor, who have honored me by pledging their support. I feel confident that this campaign will be kept on a high-minded basis, such as every judicial election should be."

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Soldiers on the Home Front



Three of the Cleveland delegates to the Young Communist League convention. Left to right, Blanche Glimski, Mary Elizabeth Willis and Ruth Garfinkle.

Mary, Ruth, Blanche--Typical of the YCL

By Beth McHenry

Mary and Ruth and Blanche are three young Communist League delegates you'd love to introduce to mothers and fathers all over the country. They are just natural morale builders and the war is their life till it's won.

Mary, Ruth and Blanche had just got off the Cleveland to New York train when we met them at YCL headquarters and they were full of the zest that no discomfort can dispel. They're insured to sacrifice already—their boy friends are overseas and they themselves are putting in long hours either on jobs or doing volunteer work for the war.

Mary, whose last name is Willis, is a 25-year-old seamstress who came into the YCL nine months ago because she figured that was the place where she could help her own people the best.

NEGRO YOUTH JOINING Mary says more and more Negro young people are joining the YCL and their biggest reason is that they want to learn how to change army Jim crow.

"What's the thing that has hurt our people most of all," Mary said, "The boys being discriminated against right in the army where they are giving their lives. All Negro people think of this constantly and resent it bitterly. You have to give people democracy in order to make them fight for it."

THEY BOTH FIGHT And Ruth is Ruth Garfinkle, a 23-year-old welder in a war plant, whose husband of four months is a gunner in the air corps. They met at a CIO convention in April, were married in June and he went overseas in July. That's the way things go these days, Ruth said with a smile, you meet and marry and then have to part for awhile. But if you're both fighting in the war it's easier, she said.

Ruth's brief history is a very unusual and brave one. The oldest of five children, she became sort of the mother of the family when their parents died. She was 12 and she said her two brothers and two sisters and she sat down and planned their lives so that they would grow up together. Their parents had left a little money in the form of insurance and it was doled out to the young family sparingly so that meals had to be planned cautiously and few "extras" were allowed. But the Garfinkles came through with flying colors.

Young Blanche was a young Polish girl whose father was blacklisted in the West Virginia coal mines, which is why the family went to Cleveland. She said she attended her first union meeting when she was six months old.

"My mother had no one to leave me with," she explained. "And my mother was very active in spite of having children."

For Blanche's mother knew what it was to want things changed so badly that you'd make any sacrifice to improve the conditions of work in which your husband engaged. Her husband's father and two brothers were killed in a mine accident in West Virginia and the fear of mine disaster has clung with her.

Young Blanche says the Polish young people she knows are becoming a little better informed on the Soviet Union these days, but there is still a lot of work to be done to make them understand completely.

"In my Modern Periods a lot more of the students back up what I say than used to," she told us. "I guess they're beginning to understand that you can't be for democracy and against the Soviet Union, it just doesn't work out."

We thought Blanche was probably too young to have a boy friend in the army but she said what you mean too young, I'll have you know my fiancé is in England.

Her fiancé is in England and she is in the Red Cross, a staff assistant with a diploma of which she is very proud.

That's the kind of stuff of which the YCL is made!

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Negro Body OK's Davis, Cacchione

The Executive Board and the General Assembly of the Negro Labor Victory Committee at its regular meeting on Oct. 11, unanimously endorsed candidates for public office. The list endorsed follows:

For Lieutenant Governor, Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell; for Councilman from Manhattan, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., No. 1; Eugene Connolly, No. 2; Stanley Isaacs, No. 3. For Councilman from Brooklyn the board endorsed Norman Johnson and Peter V. Cacchione and, for Councilman from the Bronx, Michael J. Quill. It endorsed Francis Ellis Rivers for City Court Judge.

The resolution on the election slate adopted by the delegates, representing 55 CIO, AFL and independent unions with a total membership of 200,000, stated:

"This action is in line with the political action program which organized labor, especially the CIO, is pushing today as part of the job of organizing the home front for total victory."

Charles A. Collins, executive secretary of the Committee, in presenting the resolution, emphasized the fact that the Negro Labor Victory Committee is a non-partisan organization. Collins pointed out that the candidates endorsed by the Committee represented all political parties as well as non-partisan candidates.

The resolution on the election slate pointed out that the election

of Ben Davis to succeed Adam Powell in the City Council would provide the Negro and progressive New Yorkers with a fearless and courageous fighter who, together with Eugene Connolly and Stanley Isaacs, would strengthen the progressive forces in the city government "and thus help curb the irresponsible actions of some of the reactionary City Councilmen."

Cacchione was asked to head the delegation by the Conference on Wartime Legislation.

The Brooklyn councilman, who is running for reelection, will demand of OPA that a strict check-up be made upon landlords in Brooklyn and throughout the city to prevent "chiseling" upon services to tenants, such as heat, painting, concessions and to prevent evictions.

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist Councilman, will lead a delegation of Brooklynites to OPA headquarters at 350 Fifth Ave. today to urge full enforcement of the OPA's rent freeze order.

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BE -- THE -- FIRST
TO HEAR
ALEXANDER KIPNIS
Russian Baso of the Metropolitan Opera Co. Sing
"A Mother Goose Rhyme"
by SHOSTAKOVICH
— at an —
ALL-SOVIET CONCERT
Presented by the
American-Russian Institute
Featuring
DORIS DOREE • DONALD DAME
Stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company and
EMANUEL VARDI, U.S.N., Violist
VERA BRODSKY, CBS Pianist
CARNEGIE HALL
Sunday Evening, October 24, 1943
Tickets 55c to \$2.20
On Sale at the Bookstores and the American-Russian Institute, 56 West 45th Street, New York
Music by
Shostakovich! Kabalevsky! Blanter!

Whirlwind Drive on To Elect Bernknopf

A busy election campaign, designed to bring home to the voters of Brooklyn a picture of a fighting trade unionist pounding away in the public interest, is being waged this month around the City Council candidacy of Abraham Bernknopf, Administrative Secretary of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, CIO. Bernknopf is one of the candidates designated by the Kings County American Labor Party, at the October 11 convention.

To date, Bernknopf's candidacy has received endorsements from the following organizations and individuals, in addition to that of his own local: New York CIO Council; New York District, State, County and Municipal Workers of America; Morris Muster, President, United Furniture Workers of America; Bernard Harkavy, National Secretary, Jewish People's Committee; Max Perlow, Secretary-Treasurer, United Furniture Workers of America; Joseph Winogradsky, Vice-President, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Rubin Saltzman, National Secretary of the Jewish American Section of the International Workers Order; and A. J. Jankofsky, National Secretary of IOOF.

In his whirlwind campaign schedule, Bernknopf has already addressed some 30 outdoor rallies throughout Brooklyn, and is scheduled to address about twice as many more during the remaining weeks before elections, in addition to his arrangements to speak at trade union meetings throughout the city.

Hitting out vigorously on the question of discrimination against the Negro people, Bernknopf recently wired Commissioner George D. Stoddard of the State Education Department, demanding that the system of segregation in the schools of Hillbush, N. Y. be ended. Following the Department's ruling, ordering the end of this system, Bernknopf followed up with a telegram of congratulations to Commissioner Stoddard, in which he declared: "Your order demonstrates to our enemies in no uncertain terms, that we mean to carry out the intent and purpose of the Four Freedoms. You have dealt a body blow to Hitlerism at home, while our boys are dealing them out abroad. The people of Brooklyn have greeted your decision with joy, and have been inspired to greater determination in our fight against Fascism at home and abroad."

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B

Browder Tells YCL Rally Role of Morale in Victory

Following is the text of the address by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, at the opening rally of the national Young Communist League convention, at Manhattan Center, last night.

By Earl Browder

It is my pleasant task to convey to this important convention of youth delegates the warmest greetings and sincere best wishes for success from the National Committee of the Communist Party.

You are undertaking in this convention to reach out for a broader unity among the young peoples' organizations, to reach over and to dissolve old and out-lived barriers which have hitherto kept apart too many youth organizations which should have been working in harmonious cooperation, to find new roads toward the united efforts of millions of our young people who are facing the future with a firm determination to mold it into something better than the past.

It is quite correct that your emphasis for the youth of our country in this period should be upon a unity which transcends all party divisions and dogmas, which challenges all parties to answer satisfactorily the questions which conscious young people are asking.

We are living through a period in which the youth of all countries are being forced to face and answer for themselves life-and-death questions for which there are no ready-made answers upon which they can depend. It is a period of world upheaval and world war, in which old guides, poets and landmarks shift and disappear with a dizzying tempo. It is a period which demands the most intense thought from the individual, and places upon him the heaviest moral obligations to find the correct answers. It is a period, at the same time, in which the individual as never before finds it possible to think profoundly, and to attain surety of moral footing, only in the broadest possible organized unity with his fellows.

Our country is at war, in a war which engulfs the world. The future is being molded in violence, with guns, tanks, planes, and all the instruments of destruction. We are supporting our Government in this war with everything we have, including our lives.

It is rather important for us, however, to understand that we are supporting our Government not merely because it is our Government. If that were all, then we would be operating on a moral level not one inch higher than that of the youth of Germany who support the Nazis merely because they are the German Government. No, we support our Government in this war because, after the most scrupulous study of the world situation, after judging the positions and policies of all governments in this war, we can soberly declare that we find our Government is aligned with the main forces of human progress all over the earth, and that it is fighting to destroy the chief enemies of human progress all over the earth. We do not submit ourselves to authority merely because it is authority, because it presents itself with the robes of power and issues its orders stamped with all the great seals. In that is our fundamental difference from the world of Hitler's Axis, where authority, naked power, stands above all moral consideration—which means it stands above the judgment of the people. We support the authority

of our Government in this war only because it has buttressed its authority in the moral approbation of the masses of the people for this just war not only of our own country but of the world.

We passionately insist that the violence on our side of this war shall be controlled and guided by the moral judgment of the masses of the people, that it shall be the peoples' instrument of terrible vengeance against the peoples' enemies, but that it shall never become the peoples' master.

The United Nations will win this war more through the superiority of their moral position than through the superiority of their weapons of destruction. Morale, which is the product of a sound moral position, is much more decisive for victory than all our armaments. And in the end weapons themselves are the product of morale, as witness the magnificent Yugoslav partisans who created an army out of almost nothing.

This profound truth was strikingly illustrated by the ignominious collapse of Mussolini's fascist regime in Italy at the approach of British and American troops, even before they had set foot on the Italian mainland. The Italian people hailed the "invading" armies as deliverers, and rejoiced in their appearance; the Italian people sprang forward to assist in the destruction of the "authority" of Mussolini's government, at the first opportunity.

The all thing is to be seen in France, where the "authority" of the Vichy government has melted away under the moral condemnation and the blows of the unarmored French people, despite the continued absence of the long-awaited second front by the Anglo-American armies. We can be absolutely certain that the Nazi murder-regime will collapse under the blows of the German people, similarly, when the Red Army from the East and the Anglo-American forces from the West approach the boundaries of Germany itself, for that regime has only the false morale of the bandit-gang based solely upon terror and violence.

The supreme example of morale has been given by the Soviet Union. Never in all history has a people and government suffered such profound wounds and yet, without the slightest vacillation, gathered all its strength to inflict immediate and crushing retribution upon the aggressors. No other government could have survived such military setbacks on its own territory as the Soviet Union suffered in 1941 and 1942, but the government and army headed by Stalin emerged stronger than ever, and today is again amazing a world which should have learned to expect the amazing from our Soviet ally, by its powerful leap across the Dnieper line and its drive toward the Latvian border. The military prowess of the Soviet Union has been consistently under-estimated by American and British experts first of all because these gentlemen have been thinking in static terms of armaments and numbers of soldiers, and not at all in terms of morale.

We need spend no time whatever in confirming the already well-established general moral position of our own country, the United States, in the alignment of the United Nations against the Axis. We can be proud and confident of the fighting qualities of our armed forces, and the marvelous scope of our war production. But we must still be profoundly dissatisfied with the performance of our country in carrying the war to victory, with our incomplete adjustment of particular policies to the high moral level of our general position, with our undue caution and

dilatatory tactics in utilizing on the field of battle the magnificent military instruments we have forged.

At this moment, in the highest legislative body of our country, in the United States Senate, we are witnessing the shameful spectacle of a group of Senators, to the applause of all defeatists, dragging the war policy of our nation down to the level of a crude struggle for advantages over our allies, to push upon them even more of the military burdens of the war, and to seize from them commercial advantages for our country in the post-war world. This sordid exhibition in the Senate of the worst aspects of our country's national character has been made possible by the default of our whole nation, together with Britain, in our elementary duty of opening the second front in Western Europe in time to make a major contribution to shortening the war, to the military crushing of Hitlerism. And this is the most direct way to the defeat of Japan.

The manner in which we fight this war through to victory will determine the shape of the post-war world and the position of our own country in it. It will determine the shape of the future. We have no future except as the result of victory, and our share in winning the victory will determine our share of the future of the world.

I feel confident that I am expressing the attitude of most young people, regardless of their political affiliations, when I say that Americans are ready for whatever burdens and sacrifices are necessary for the quickest and most decisive victory in this war. Our national morale is weakened, not by such demands of war, but by policies which tarnish our national honor, by dealings of supposed "expediency" with Mikhalovich, Franco, Peyrouton, Otto and their like.

But above all, he warned that the "unexplained and unexplainable" default in opening the second front tend to "corrode and undermine" the national morale. Sergeant Thompson, a former vice-president of the YCL, dealt in detail with the need for the opening of a second front. He attacked the "fearful" campaign of the defeatists, singling out for special treatment Senators Chandler and Lodge, two of those who recently toured world battlefields "to give their defeatist line the halo and flavor of our fighting fronts."

Quoting Colonel William Kernan, Thompson emphasized the fact that those who advocate the policy of "Japan First" are not only aiding Hitler but are serving Japan as well. President Weiss informed the delegates and visitors that the convention tomorrow "will consider a specific proposal of the National Council to dissolve the Young Communist League in order that those youth at present associated with the Young Communist League may collaborate with youth and youth groups not associated with the YCL in taking the first step toward building an entirely new organization, a new type of non-partisan organization which will be capable of uniting in its ranks masses of patriots, anti-fascist youth, regardless of party affiliation."

If the convention accepts this, he said, it will bring to a climax the great contributions made by the YCL toward youth unity over the period of two decades, and will itself be an act of unity without precedent among American youth. Weiss ridiculed attempts of defeatists like William Randolph Hearst to picture the organization of a new anti-fascist youth body as a plot.

"What kind of plot is this in which nothing is concealed and everything is stated quite openly?" he asked. "It is almost like discovering a 'plot' to preserve freedom of speech in the constitution of the United States."

Weiss took to task "two distinguished liberals and progressives," Deans Gotthebal and Bergstrasse of City College, who recently warned students to stay away from the projected anti-fascist youth organization because it is a "red front." Their concept of American youth as "dupes" who can be fooled into joining an organization "like some Yokel" is false, he said.

"It is also interesting to note," he added, "that the two deans manage to discuss just about everything under the sun except the merits of a new type of non-partisan, united organization of the advanced anti-fascist youth."

This, he said, is the central question, not the "sincerity" of Communists, which the deans dealt with at

They Walk Out---FREE



An Italian family, placed in a concentration camp by the Nazis as anti-fascists, walk from the camp as free citizens of Italy after being released by the Allies.

5,000 Jam Opening Of YCL Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

length in their press statements on the issue. The only test of sincerity is deeds, "and the deeds of the YCL in the fight for victory . . . in the fight for unity are a matter of public record."

Dr. Ward greeted the proposal to build a new anti-fascist youth body, and suggested that large numbers of actively religious youth can be brought into it because it proposes "action that relates the needs of today to the goals for tomorrow." Their religious ideals make them anti-fascist in principle, he said, but their former pacifism has held them back from giving full support to the present war. They can be released from the effects of this pacifism "only by the logic of action."

He demanded cooperation between non-Communists and Communists as a matter of historical necessity, because it is essential to victory and survival.

Through the building of an anti-fascist youth organization new youth leaders can be developed to take their place in the highest councils of the land, Ferdinand Smith told the gathering. In the trade unions he said, it is the youthful organizers and active members who are looked to for leadership tomorrow.

Willkie Makes Bid for 1944 Nomination

Speakin at the Kiel Municipal Auditorium in St. Louis and over a national hook-up last night, Wendell L. Willkie repeated his former attacks upon the Roosevelt Administration while carefully avoiding all mention of the leadership of the Republican Party.

Willkie called into play all the stock criticisms of the Administration such as "entrenched patronage," "vested power" and put forward the Republican Party as the savior of the nation.

He avoided all reference to immediate war questions except to hint, by inference, the government's program of price control, rationing and agricultural conversion.

Blaming the Smith-Connally anti-labor law on the Southern Democrats, he said nothing about Republican leaders in Congress in an attempt to absolve them of responsibility.

While Willkie appealed for United Nations unity for peace, he dealt with none of the current questions of strengthening the war coalition of the three great powers and the necessity for friendship with the USSR.

All references to the Soviet Union were couched in post-war terms as was his five-point program which dealt mainly with post-war problems.

In a section on "making exclusive offensive and defensive alliance between any two of the principal alliances," like the Anglo-American alliance, Willkie took the positive position that such alliances will "but divide, not unite the world."

In conclusion he made a bid for the Republican presidential nomination by saying that "it is unthinkable that the Party will select" anyone except a man who can convince the people of "his sincerity in advocating real international participation."

Police Say This Dies' Stooze Is a Forger

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 15.—Another pet Dies committee witness has been nabbed by the police. Earl A. Best, whose recent testimony before a Dies subcommittee on Japanese relocation centers provided anti-administration publicity, was arrested and turned over to Wyoming authorities. He is charged with forgery.

Best told the committee that a Japanese relocation center in Wyoming was "run by a Jap" and that thousands of dollars worth of food was being secreted by the Japanese.

Anna Seghers' 'The Seventh Cross'

"ARE you still getting into rows about one thing or another?" asked Paul. "What schemes and plans you used to have! Even then, if you remember, I used to say to you: 'Leave me out of it, George. I have no use for futile dreams. I'd rather be sure of my bread and sausage.' And those Spanish, they're a bunch of Georges too. I mean as you were before, George. Now, it seems, you're taking it easier. Look at your Russia, what a mess they've made of things! At first it looked like the real thing, and a fellow was tempted to think: 'Perhaps—who knows?' Now . . ."

"Now?" George urged him on. Although he covered his eyes quickly, Paul had been struck by one of the piercing looks that flashed between George's fingers. He faltered. "Now . . . Well, you know . . ."

"What?" "How topsy-turvy everything is over there. One 'liquidation' on top of another."

"Who, for instance?" "Oh, I don't know . . . I can't remember those jawbreaking names."

Liesel came back into the room. "You'd better go to bed now, Paul. Don't be angry, George, but—"

"George wants to stay here tonight, Liesel. He had a row at home."

"You're a fine one," she said. "What's happened?"

"Oh, that's a long story. I'll tell you all about it tomorrow," evaded George.

"All right! Enough talking for one evening, though. Paul will be knocked out tomorrow."

"I can well imagine," said George, "that they don't handle him with kid gloves."

"Better to be driven hard and earn a few extra marks," replied Paul. "I'd rather work overtime any day than do air-raid practice."

"And how about growing old more quickly?" asked George. "You'll have a chance for that as soon as the next war comes. Besides, George, the whole thing isn't so wonderful that you'd want to look forward to it forever and ever. I'm coming, Liesel!"

He looked around and said: "The only thing, George, what'll we give you for a blanket?"

"Just give me my overcoat, Paul."

"See here, George," said Paul. "I've been thinking of one particular fellow: Karl Hahn of Ebersheim. At that time he—"

George interrupted him: "Never mind! He too was thinking of one particular man. Wasn't Wallau already dead? Dead, in a world whirling on all the more madly the more he tried to hear him say 'George'—a single word that had traversed not only space but also time."

"George!" It came from little Roeder. George gave a start. Paul watched him anxiously. For a moment, George's face had been strange to him again. His voice strange too, he asked: "Yes, Paul?"

Paul said: "I could go and see these people tomorrow, so to get rid of you."

"Let me think once more who's living in the city," answered George. "It's been more than two years, you know."

"You wouldn't have got yourself into this jam," said Paul, "if you hadn't been so taken up with that fellow Franz. Do you remember?"

It was him that got you in properly, for before that . . . Well, we all used to go to a meeting once in a while or take part in a demonstration. We'd all been worked up now and then. And hopeful too. But that Franz of yours, he was the real article."

"It wasn't Franz," said George. "It was something that was stronger than everything else . . ."

"What do you mean, stronger? Stronger than what?" asked Paul, while he opened the footboard of the kitchen sofa to make George comfortable for the night.

VI That same evening, Elly's niece and nephews were hanging out of the window so as not to miss the arrival of the apples. Their father was that SS commander of whom his father-in-law, old Mettenheimer, had boasted at his questioning.

Elly's sister was a big-breasted woman, a few years older than Elly; she had rather coarse features which, unlike Elly's, showed no trace of melancholy but were always cheerful. Her husband, Otto Reinert, was a bank clerk during the day, an SS man in the evening, and at night—when he was at home—a mixture of both.

The hallway was dark, and Elly had not noticed when she came in the expression of dismay and perplexity on her sister's face, so like her own. As the children swarmed away from the window and up to Elly—they all loved her—Fran Reinert made a motion with her arm as if now it was too late to guard them against

contamination. She murmured: "So here you are, Elly!" When Elly had phoned her about the apples, Reinert had ordered her either to refuse to accept them or to pay for them herself. At any rate, Elly must not come to see them again. When his wife had asked him if he were out of his mind, he took her by the hand and explained to her why there was nothing for her to do but choose between Elly and her own family.

Seeing Elly surrounded by the children, who relieved her hat, played with her earrings and nearly pulled her arms out of their sockets, she began fully to realize what had happened during the past few days and of what far-reaching importance her husband's command was. "What nonsense to have to choose between Elly and my children! Why do I have to choose at all? Can there be such a choice?" With sudden harshness she told the children to leave Elly in peace and be off.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Aussies Advance Toward Madang

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Oct. 15 (UP).—Cannon- and airplane fire are supporting the Australian advance through the Upper Ramu Valley toward Madang, in tactics patterned after the successful air-ground combination of the Lae and Salamaua campaigns, it was reported today.

Strong points around Lae and Salamaua in the Huon Peninsula campaign generally were preceded by strafing attacks of this nature. Their latest appearance was reported as communications disclosed a steady hammering at Japanese airpower over a 2,500-mile front in the South Pacific.

The upper Ramu land front, where Australian and Chinese troops are advancing toward Madang, on the New Guinea coast, was the only one on which ground action was reported Friday in the Southwest Pacific.

News 'Voice Of the People' Apes Goebbels

(Continued from Page 1)

topped off by a cartoon suggesting to "American people that if they 'can afford' to buy war bonds or be blood donors, that they write a letter to a soldier. The emphasis is clearly not on the desirability of writing letters to our fighting men but on the undesirability of buying war bonds and giving blood.

The majority of the letters in the Daily News have an evil smell. The suspicion is growing among that their "spontaneous" quality is achieved by a far from spontaneous departmental editor. Study these letters and you'll get the point.

By the way, Heizer Wright, indicted by the U. S. for failure to register as a paid Japanese agent, is still employed as a copy editor by the Daily News. Maybe Mr. Wright has been contributing some of the "spontaneous" to this weird department misnamed the "Voice of the People." Stranger things have happened on the Daily News.

Americans must be wondering how long the Department of Justice will continue to permit the publication of these seditious "letters"—whether they be authentic or pre-fabricated.

Due to the fact that we are publishing a six-page paper today and because of the exigencies of giving full coverage to the Young Communist League convention, we are omitting in this issue the second of a series of articles by Israel Amter and his exiles article of a series on Dimitroff by V. J. Jerome. These important features will appear in a subsequent issue of the Daily Worker.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) Daily Sunday
1 time 25 50
2 times 40 75
3 times 55 1.00
4 times 70 1.25
5 times 85 1.50
6 times 1.00 1.75
7 times 1.15 2.00
8 times 1.30 2.25
9 times 1.45 2.50
10 times 1.60 2.75
11 times 1.75 3.00
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98 times 14.80 24.75
99 times 14.95 25.00
100 times 15.10 25.25

DEADLINE: 4 P.M. Daily; For Sunday, Wednesday 12 Noon; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

17TH ST. 136 E. (Apt. 18). Large, modern, separate room, female, \$25.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

SECOND AVE. 114. Large room, private family, Tel. OR. 7-4402.

87TH, 196 E. (7). Large, sunny, homelike, kitchen privileges. Reasonable, evening.

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140TH, 866 W. (47). Cozy, neat, private family, elevator, rooms, reasonable.

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THIRTEENTH ST. PLAYHOUSE PRESENTS: That wonderful baritone, Mort Pres-

ent, with Bob Dorsey, who threatens to take his piano apart. Wonderful dancing and his slightly off-kilter, and his folk dance tunes. Continuous social dancing—folk dances. \$2 E. 13th St. Adm. 50c.

PARTY FOR THE WORKERS. Dance at the Club House, 347 E. 11th St. Saturday night, Oct. 16, 8:30 P.M. Free.

GALE OPENING CANTYEN RIGHT. Good books, cheap for yourself, for men in the service. Oct. 16, 18, 19 (8-10 P.M.).

ROCK AND MAGAZINE UNION, 4th Floor, 31 E. 27th St.

TRAVEL

DRIVING WEST COAST? Your car, lady, share expense. Oct. 2-21st.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50c per line (10 words to a line—3 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

REWARD TO ANYONE who won't have a great time at the party Daily Worker members of the Newspaper Guild are throwing Saturday night, Oct. 16, Broadway entertainment, celebrities, Newspaper Guild Club, 40 E. 40th St. Adm. 50c. (Cash and Carry, Christmas Welfare).

GENIUS, Inc. presents Fred Keating, Bert V. Schelling, Leo Klineham (Political songs), Betty Sanders and Guller, Otto Komel, and Billy Korf, Jack Albertson, M.C. and political acts directed by Howard Corbett. Dancing begins 8 P.M. Show begins 10 P.M. Genius Club, 111 W. 45th St. Adm. 75c.

THIRTEENTH ST. PLAYHOUSE PRESENTS: That wonderful baritone, Mort Pres-

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Tomorrow

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN hits a high on "Do We Need a Communist Party?" Bigger headquarters hired. Spartacus Hall, 266 W. 23rd St., corner 8th Ave. 4 P.M. Astor. Chelsea Club Sunday Forum.

NAT LOW on "How the Red Army Uses Sports to Beat Hitler" at East Side Forum, 2nd Second Ave., near 12th St. 8 P.M. Adm. 25c. Astor. Comm. Club 8th A.D.

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY Sunday Night Party. Harold Collins. Dancing, refreshments. 13 Astor Place, New York City 3. 8:30 P.M. Adm. 50c.

COLE AND MEET Ben Davis Jr. personally the Rat Turner Club. Entertainment. Ben Davis at a Cocktail Party Sunday, Oct. 17 at 4 P.M., 103 W. 110th St., Room 24.

Bronx

WEDDING BROWN speaks at Rally, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17th, 2:30 P.M. at Harry Meisler Center, 888 E. 180th St. (near So. Blvd.). Bronx. Entertainment. Admission 25c.

Coming

THE BIGGEST THING THIS SEASON All star victory show, to elect Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Teddy Wilson, Paul Robeson, Fred Washington, Billie Holiday, Joshua White, Betty Garrett, Fred Keating, Pearl Primus, and others. Continuous social dancing. Get your tickets now. \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20. Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Ave. and 125th St. N.Y.C. Oct. 24th, 3 P.M. Tickets: Workers Book Store, 51 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.

PLAN SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23

WORKER SPORTS

LOWDOWN

Going Highbrow Now — On the Feature Page with Mike, Sam, etc.

NAT LOW

The war's the thing. The most important thing in life right now.

Thus this smaller sports page today. Newspaper is being cut and the Daily Worker will be a bit smaller one day a week for some time to come. On that day we will move over to the feature page and we must admit that sharing the same column with Mike Gold, Sam Putnam, Sender Garlin, Docie Wilkerson and Dave Platt has us slightly concerned.

We'll have to dot our 'i's and cross our 't's now and being careful to use split infinitives in the right places. The boys on this page have all gone through high school and college.

We went to college once but when the blonde didn't show up at the front entrance in time I left in a huff and my higher education came to an abrupt end. While shifting around from foot to foot waiting for the young lady we were told that the things the students were carrying under their arms were books. After close examination we learned to identify these mysterious objects without dropping the ash off our cigar. It was quite a stunt but we done it.

Now, once a week, we'll have to come into the office with a book in hand. Do you have Tom Swift's latest adventures? We're gonna start reading again.

Experting' Once More

After careful check-up among our four readers—it is up one this week, by kid brother came in on furlough—we have learned that the only money lost on the series predictions which appeared in the Lowdown last week was the money belonging to the Lowdown. Bolstered immeasurably by this vote of confidence we are embarking upon a new adventure this morning—this time I'll be picking the football losers.

Picking football games requires a special sort of science. In baseball the writer is at least able to see the teams he has to analyze. In football he is spared this misfortune. At best the most ambitious football writer can see only one game a week. This means he will be open in about 11 games during the course of the season and at most only 22 teams.

With approximately 900 teams playing football every week you can see that the writer's knowledge is sound.

So Off to the Races

Army to take Columbia at Baker Field because the Cadets march very nicely and have energetic cheer leaders and have a lively mule and gold helmets. Also because they have the better team—some six touchdowns better.

City College to beat Brooklyn College because it's about time they won a game and besides, I heard many a nice evening of music at Lewisohn Stadium which is owned by City and not by Brooklyn. One good turn deserves another.

Navy to beat Penn State. I like to go out on long limbs. Navy to lick Penn State. Why, I honestly don't know except that maybe Navy won last week and Penn didn't.

So there it is. For what it's worth. Which is a lot.

The Guild Party Committee has just been in again to make sure we plug the Daily Worker Guild Dance tonight at the headquarters of the Newspaper Guild, 40 E. 40th St. We told that august body that we don't usually like to give plugs to dances even though all the money goes toward gifts for Daily Worker and other Guildsmen overseas with the United States Army and Navy and they got real mad and said do you or don't you want to help our boys and I said of course I do so they said then why don't you tell them that stars of the stage, screen and radio will be there and there will be dancing and drinks and many guests and many guests and the admission is only 50c and it is at 40 East 40th Street and to all this I said, but fellows, this is a sports column and even though it is for our fighting men still it isn't exactly about sports and I don't like to give plugs in the first place so the committee flies into a furious rage and stamps out of the office and the last I hear is alright don't give it a plug but at least come yourself and to that I said now you're talking, of course I'll come.

The Roundup:

Short Notes on Harris, Barrow, Leo, Bertelli, Army, Litwhiler and Dickey

By Bill Mardo

The reports have it that Bucky Harris, who was fired as manager of the Philadelphia Athletics through the season, will be back in the big time soon despite the fact he has just signed a contract with the Buffalo Bisons at a salary understood to be one of the highest ever paid a minor league pilot.

Buffalo is the chief farm club of the Detroit Tigers and the fact that the Tigers had such a miserable season leads to speculation over the status of Steve O'Neill.

Harris' contract with the Bisons has a stipulation which says he is free to "accept a big league offer."

BARROW ON MEND
Ed Barrow, 75-year-old owner of the Yankees who missed his first world series in many years due to a severe heart attack, is on the long road back. Barrow is already seeing visitors and the medics are convinced he is out of danger.

The news is bad for the remaining teams on Notre Dame's grid schedule. The news that Angelo Bertelli will be entering the Marines soon is not exactly so. Bertelli, the rubber-armed passing phenom of the Irish, will be going into the Marines, but due to a rush at the Marine base his entry may be held off a few weeks enabling him to finish the season with the club.

DUROCHER ABOUT OUT

It seems as if double-talk Branch Rickey has actually given Leo Durocher the business. You'll remember a few weeks ago when the Boss released the Lip he said Leo would be the first one considered for the job. Well, Leo has been making all efforts to have an intelligible discussion with Rickey but all attempts have failed by the wayside. In other words, Leo has been given the

the boot. Durocher, who was fired as manager of the Philadelphia Athletics through the season, will be back in the big time soon despite the fact he has just signed a contract with the Buffalo Bisons at a salary understood to be one of the highest ever paid a minor league pilot.

LEO DUROCHER
gate. Not in so many words but in twice as many words.

If you are going to the Columbia-Army game this afternoon don't fail to be there a full hour before the game is scheduled to start—in other words, be in your seat at Baker Field by 1:30 P. M. Reason? The West Point Cadets will put on their stirring pre-game parade, something you will not want to miss. . . . It's worth the price of admission alone.

And speaking of West Point—this current Army team is rated to be the best in 15 years for the United States Military Academy. . . . Coach Red Blaik has developed a team which is well grounded in the fundamentals and supported by a strong, fast line and hard plunging backfield. This year's Army-Navy game should be a real classic for the Middle West like have their best team in many years. . . .

LITWHLER BASKETBALL

COACH
Danny Litwhiler, who saw regular action in all but the last game of the world series, is now seeing ac-

Lion-Army and City-Brooklyn Today

By Phil Gordon

For the first time this season two college football games will be played in the city. They will involve teams of different stature but the lesser of the four elevens will probably make for the better game.

Up at Baker Field Columbia will take on Army, one of the leading grid powers of the nation. The Lions have not won a game yet this season and are unlikely to win one either, but according to latest advice from Lou Little's backfield, the Lions will be in there fighting every minute of the way.

And over in Brooklyn the City College Beavers will be playing the first in a home and home series with the Brooklyn College Kingsmen. Last year the Flatbush eleven won in a hectic last half drive, 27-26. But today the Beavers will be a slight favorite to win having a more experienced team than their rivals.

The Lou Cahins boys have exactly one man left from last year's squad. Otherwise they consist of a bunch of raw youngsters with little grid experience.

Capt. Stan Brodsky, triple threat back, has been out with an injury but may see action for a few minutes. While he is not on the field Ralph Schmone will take over passing and kicking duties.

Coach Leon Miller of City hasn't committed himself to anything but a statement that the game will see a lot of scoring. "It will be a wide open contest which will see a lot of touchdowns made."

OTHER GAMES TODAY
All in all there is not too much good football today. Notre Dame the country's top ranking team will see action against a so-so Wisconsin outfit. The Irish are expected to win handily. Purdue and Ohio State clash and it will be a meeting of two high-powered offensive teams.

Other game of interest pit Navy against Penn State. Navy Cross against Lakehurst Naval, Holy Cross against Cornell, Colgate against Rochester and Northwestern against Great Lakes Naval.

Free Football Tickets For Merchant Seamen

Merchant seamen, expert at broken field running against U-boats will, while ashore, be in the cheering section of the New York Football Giants at all home games this fall.

Through the courtesy of John Mara, president of the Giants, 100 free tickets to each home game will be distributed to seamen guests at the Andrew Furuseth Club of the United Seamen's Service, 30 East 37th Street, it is announced by James W. Moore, USS New York port area executive.

tion of a different kind. Danny is coaching a high school basketball team in Ringtown, Pa. . . . Danny also coaches baseball and track in this school where he is the physical education director. . . .

Bill Dickey may quit baseball again. This time of the year all veterans swear they are going to retire. With Dickey it has happened. Once before. . . . But this time the man who has been called the greatest catcher in history seems bent upon becoming a licensed pilot. . . . Bill's been flying a plane now for many years and last year made many attempts to get into some branch of the service as a pilot. . . . He was unsuccessful and has again started on his quest. . . . Bill lives in Little Rock in the off-season and owns a single engine monoplane. . . .

The Chicago Bears will lose two more of their football stars next week when Bill Osmanski, one time Holy Cross fullback, and Johnny Segal join the Navy as Lieutenants. . . . Osmanski will go to Great Lakes and Segal to Bainbridge, Maryland. . . .

BUDGE WINS COMMISSION

Don Budge, former Davis Cup tennis ace, is now 2nd Lieut. John Donald Budge. . . . The wonderful tennis star has just completed his course at officers' training and will be assigned to the 209th college training detachment in Texas Tech. . . .

The Brooklyn football Dodgers will not be without Brooklyn representation when they open their home season Sunday at Ebbets Field against the New York Giants. Phil Swadlow, former New York University tackle and a Brooklyn resident, was added to the squad yesterday and will be in uniform Sunday.

At the Museum of Modern Art

Alexander Calder is being presented in a full length retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd St.

In 1926 he went to Paris, came under the influence of the Bauhaus and Constructivist schools. There he first put together a few figures and animals of articulated wire, bits of wood, cork and scraps of cloth.

In 1929 he had an exhibition in Paris of wood sculpture and wire carvatures. The catalog informs us that he also produced a wire goldfish bowl through which wire fish were made to swim back and forth by the turning of a tiny crank.

In 1930, influenced by Miro, Leger, Mondrian and Arp he began compositions of abstract shapes of wire, wood, metal and bits of things and applied color to the flat spaces and discs. These were named mobiles. When Calder set similar compositions in motion either by balance or the use of a motor they were called mobiles.

Now, after 15 years the Museum of Modern Art sponsors this retrospective exhibition.

After viewing the mobiles and stables, after being mildly amused at the swinging, colored pendulums and contorted, twisted wires one wonders why a retrospective



Through October

—Photos by courtesy of Museum of Modern Art

will Bernet shows painting, prints and drawings. The artist has a fine feeling for color and organization of space, and among the canvases are a fine group of mother and child compositions. Unfortunately he has limited his

development by a complete isolation from the world, and has shut himself into a room with his wife and children, excluding all life from his artistic consciousness.

Waldenstein & Co., 19 East 64th Street to—Nov. 7.

Don't miss this show of Vincent Van Gough's work. There are 30 paintings never shown in New York before. The 35c admission goes to a good cause and the exhibition is worth many times the admission price.

THE ART COUNCIL.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

ON THE top deck of a Fifth Avenue bus, a tall young Jewish ski trooper sat behind me with his girl and I could not help listening in to their loud and lively conversation.

Only yesterday, evidently, he had arrived on furlough from a far-off camp in the Rockies. It was swell to be in New York where he could see lots of people and chase the old excitement, and wisecrack in Bronzese.

But his girl was saying she did not like the cocky little moustache he had raised, also she didn't want to go out that night with him; she thought he owed the evening to his family.

"All right, so for months I'm up in the mountains," he said, "two hundred miles from nowhere. One little town about fifty miles away is full of tough guy miners. They don't like us. We're always fighting the miners when we circulate in the town."

"There's three or four big air training camps near us. When we go to the town about 30 miles off all we meet there is the Butteflies. I mean the guys with wings who are training for pilots, bombardiers and so forth. All the girls in that town see so many of these Butteflies when a guy from the ski troops shows up the girls flock to us like sparrows to a peanut stand."

"We are very popular. And the Butteflies are jealous and hate our guts. So we and the Butteflies are always fighting each other. Fighting, always fighting!"

"I come home to my family. They are very emotional people, as you know. They cry and kiss me and give me wine to drink and act like I was the little Jesus or something. That lasts for a few hours. Then the old habits return. We slip back into our good old Bronx ways. My mother nags me once more. My sister raises an argument. Soon the whole family is fighting like cats and dogs. Nothing but fighting!"

"Everywhere I go—fighting, fighting! And now you wanna fight me about a moustache. Shut up and gimme a kiss! I take you to the movies tonight! And no fighting!"

SOVIET EXHIBIT AND VICE VERSA—About two months ago I promised one of the nice girls in charge to write a few words bringing the attention of Daily Worker readers to the Soviet exhibit

I Couldn't Help Hearing Their Loud Conversation

at the Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center.

Better late than never. If the exhibit is still there, do not fail to visit. You have heard of the reproduction of a Red Army dugout, built with birch logs and equipped with field telephone, army overcoats and boots, reading table, maps, charcoal brazier, etc.—all authentic and historically interesting.

A few Nazi corpses strewn the ground before the gun-sights in the wall, wax work but realistic enough. Around the walls of the Museum are other souvenirs and portraits of the great army which fights so well because it has been educated in democracy and anti-fascism and knows it is fighting for its own freedom.

The Museum of Science and Industry (at 6th Ave. and 50th St.) is well worth taking your growing boys and girls to view. This is the place where one is allowed to press buttons and set every type of machinery and gearshift in motion. It is living machine that one watches, not statues or blueprints. This is a textbook of science that contains all the dimensions and is vivid and real enough to fascinate, not bore. Would that all teaching could be made as fascinating as this most modernistic of museums.

The Soviet exhibit blends into the museum of American science quite fittingly. And get one of the nice girls in charge to show you the cards of greeting written by visitors to the exhibit.

These messages come from school children, sailors, people from every part of America. It is the most touching reading in the world. Kids from public schools in Alabama, Wisconsin or Arizona write to the kids of Moscow, Stalingrad and Tashkent, saying, "Russia and America must remain friends in peace as well as war. We love and admire you for your courage."

If the vicious propagandists of the American trusts did not control so many newspapers and congressmen in America the people would find their way easily to a permanent friendship with Russia, England and the world wide. These messages to the Soviets from representative Americans prove it.

Vice Versa—That was Russia being shown to New York. Last week a friend happened to show New York to six Russian sailors. They were buying things to take back to their wives and kids. And nearly every shopkeeper on the lower East Side slashed his prices in half, or made an outright gift of his wares.

The manager of a Woolworth store donated ten dollars' worth of merchandise to "our allies." And the sales girls got together and insisted on buying a collective present to send to Russia.

Radio

11:00 A.M.—WABC

Fashions in Baiters—Billie Burke

1:30 P.M.—WABC

Football: To Be Announced

6:00—WABC—Everything Goes, Variety

WABC—Breakfast Club—Variety

WABC—News

WABC—Talk—Beyond Victory

1:30—WABC—Apartment Talk

WABC—Recorded Music

WABC—Musical Grab Bag

WABC—Harper's

WABC—Garden Talk

WABC—Pops Concert

6:45—WABC—Chairs Wilson, Comments

WABC—Of Men and Books—Professors

WABC—Recorded Music

6:55—WABC—News; Concert Music

10:00—WABC—Nellie Revell Presents

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Text of Bob Thompson's Address at YCL Rally



Following is the text of the address delivered by Bob Thompson, vice-president of the Young Communist League, at the opening rally of the National YCL Convention at Manhattan Center, last night. Bob Thompson, before his medical discharge, was a Staff Sergeant of the U. S. Army and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the Buna, New Guinea campaign.

I am glad to be with you tonight. I am glad to be with you because I feel that nowhere can a young person in civilian clothes more effectively serve his country than in your ranks. I am glad to be with you because I feel there is no other body of young people more single-mindedly working on the home front to further the cause which our fighting men and the fighting men of our allies are carrying forward on the points of their bayonets.

Our men on the fighting fronts are deeply aware of the total character of this war. They have a keen appreciation of the effect on their fortunes of what is done and what is decided here on the home front.

By now, radio and wireless will have carried the reports, speeches and pronouncements of the wandering senatorial Committee of Five across the Pacific. The men in my old outfit and in other outfits in the Pacific will be discussing them in many an encampment tonight. These fellows over there, like most American soldiers who have had a taste of fighting the enemy are a pretty hard-headed and realistic lot. They have learned a great deal while overseas and while fighting the Japanese. They no doubt expected that these wise gentlemen from the Senate, after a deluxe tour of the fronts, would have grasped the lessons of our war experience in the East at least as well as the ordinary buck private.

WHAT SOLDIERS WOULD HAVE TOLD 5 SENATORS

These senators could, for example, have talked to the men in my division who fought two Japanese regiments in the Buna area of New Guinea. These men would have told them what it is worth to us to have more than 200 such regiments of Japan's finest troops immobilized by the Soviet Union's forces on the borders of its eastern provinces.

They could have followed through on this point by asking our Commander-in-Chief, the Far East, General MacArthur, what he thinks of the Red Army. I am sure General MacArthur would gladly have referred them to his statement:

"The world situation at the present time indicates that the hopes of civilization rest on the worthy banners of the courageous Russian Army... the scale and grandeur of this effort marks it as the greatest military achievement in all history."

He could also add that the unparalleled present offensive of the Red Army adds enormous and fresh weight to that statement.

The Senators could have learned this from their trip. It seems some of them didn't. Instead they came back ardently fighting to salvage Japan's ally, Nazi Germany, from destruction by blocking the establishment of a second front against Hitler, and equally ardently fighting to bring about a second front against our chief ally, the Soviet Union.

These Senators could have profited also from a talk with some of the British soldiers who happened to get out of the mess in Singapore, Malaya and Burma. They could have learned from them how British Imperial policy turned the Far East into a graveyard of British armies.

They could have followed through on this point by talking to American soldiers in New Guinea and could have learned from them how the cooperation of the native Negro population was a principal factor in our military victory there. They would have found that this cooperation was a result of the fact that under the pressure of military necessity in New Guinea our command moved away from a policy modeled on British Imperial rule, and towards a policy of equality and national liberation.

The Senators could have learned this from their trip. It seems some of them didn't. Instead they came back ardently calling for the transforming of the war in the East into a white man's war—into a war of territorial conquest.

LODGE, CHANDLER PLAY HITLER, TOJO GAME

The fact is that some of the Senators didn't take the trip to learn anything. They took the trip to give their defeatist line the halo and flavor of our fighting fronts. Skim below the wordy demagoguery of Happy Chandler and this person Lodge; examine the policies they advocate, and the conclusion is inescapable that these gentlemen consciously or unconsciously are playing into the hands, not only of Hitler, but also the Japanese warlords.

Politically, they are inspired by Hitlerite territorial ambitions and Hitlerite racial theories. To be guided by them would be to fight the war in the East as a white man's war for territory and dominion.

It would wreck our alliance with China. It would alienate our Philippine allies. It would leave us without a friend in Asia, and throw into the arms of our enemy hundreds of millions of potential allies.

Militarily, Happy Chandler and this Lodge person call for substituting "our get Hitler first" strategy with a "get Japan first" muddle of confusion which means to prolong the war and give Hitler a new lease on life.

Their thinking underlines much of the position held by all those who want to ease up on Hitler by delaying the second front. Let us allow an American army officer, Col. Kernan, to expose the real these elements give both Japanese and German strategists. Here's what he has to say about the true position and role of Japan in the overall strategy of the Axis:

"... It may well be that the Japanese holders of power are not imbeciles. It may be that they are aware of the peculiar strategic position which Japan holds in the present conflict and, seeing that the ultimate victory of Japan in the Pacific is wholly dependent upon the ultimate victory of Hitler in the Atlantic, that any advance made by Japan is conditional, and any territory taken by Japan is contingent on the success or failure of its German allies in Europe, have simply been employing this notion in their conduct of the war."

The primary function of the Japanese armed forces and Axis world strategy is that of diverting Anglo-American strength from Europe. The primary requirement of Japan's strategy, no less than the German strategy, is that full coalition warfare against Germany with the Anglo-American forces striking in full and effective concert with the Soviet Union, be blocked. Japan's fate is being sealed on the battlefields of Europe. That is why Col. Kernan says: "We can defeat Japan in the Pacific. We can arrive with force within the Pacific theater. We can take her by the throat in Tokyo, but our road towards the accomplishment of this latest burning ambition of America lies across the Atlantic Ocean." No paid agent of Japan could serve his master more effectively than by attempting to substitute our "get Hitler first" strategy with one of "get Japan first."

Happy Chandler and this person Lodge attempt to present themselves before the American people in the pose of the defenders of the interests of our men fighting Japan!... as exponents of America's wrath against the Japanese war lords and their

troops!!!... as stern advocates of just retribution against Japan!!

As an American soldier who has done a bit of fighting against the Japanese... as a person who has served under the inspiring leadership of General MacArthur... as a person who hates the Japanese warlords and their troops from the bottom of his heart—I say this attempt is a lie and a fraud. I say that if America were to be guided by their policies, the Far East, despite the heroism of our troops would become a graveyard for America's armies and America's hopes.

The actions of this Senate Committee of Five, and in particular the statements of Chandler and Lodge, have made more explosive and dangerous the present serious moment in our country's conduct of the war.

Why is this a moment of utmost seriousness and danger for our country? It is not because of our armies suffering defeats. It is not because of our allies suffering defeats. It is not because of the strength of our enemies or of bold military moves undertaken or capable of being undertaken by them.

A SHOW-DOWN TEST FOR U.S. WAR POLICY

The situation that makes this a serious and grave moment for our country is of a very different character. It is a situation brought about by the victories of our great Soviet ally which has strewn the roads leading westward from Stalingrad and Moscow with the bodies and wreckage of Hitler's finest armies; by the victories won by our armed forces in North Africa and Italy, in the skies above Europe and in the Pacific; by the growing weakness of our enemies and their vulnerability to bold measures which we have in our power to undertake.

It is a situation which has thrown forward for settlement the issue of whether or not we as a nation want victory in this war. It is a situation forcing a show-down test of strength on this issue in our country.

The all-out drive of the Red Army for victory has its counterpart in this country in an all-out mobilization of the defeatists to forestall victory. All those who fear not our enemies but their defeat have mobilized their maximum strength against our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt. They have marshaled their full forces to turn our country from the road to victory.

There is a road to victory. It is a road opened by the sledge-hammer blows of the Red Army. It is a road made short by the glorious heroism and appalling sacrifices of the Soviet people. But this road to victory is not the only one before us as a nation. There is another. We have come to the junction of these two roads. The choice is now before us and choose we must... once past this junction—should we take the wrong road—it will be hard to get back to the track of victory over fascism. The vista of a secure and democratic peace will have receded.

What are these two roads?

One road leads across the English Channel to the shores of northern France—to the heartland of Nazi barbarism—to Berlin. This is the road opened up for us by the smashing and decisive victories of the Red Army. This is the road that will bring victory and with it security to our country. This is the road dictated by sincerely to our allies... by our honor as a democratic nation... by our hatred of enemies who have spilled and are spilling American blood. It is the only road to an early end of the war and to a democratic peace. It is the road of the second front in Europe now.

THE ROAD AWAY FROM VICTORY

The other road is that of refusal to open the second front. This is the road of temporizing with the Nazis; of giving a new lease on life to the Nazi Wehrmacht; of strengthening the hand of 20th century Tories and copperheads at home. It is a road dictated by fear of victory and fear of defeat for our enemies. It is the road of frustrating our national and people's will for victory in this just war, and of blighting the hopes of our youth and our fighting men of a more secure, more democratic world to be.

Herbert Hoover—the great engineer of depression years—is one of the chief architects of this ROAD AWAY FROM VICTORY. Fascists, reactionaries, who neither forget nor learn, and social democrats, all serve on his staff with the same ardor with which they yesterday supported the policies of non-intervention and Munich.

This crowd has not changed its colors. Remember during the heat of the war in Spain when La Pasionaria raised the battle cry: "Better to die on one's feet than live on one's knees under fascism." At that time this crowd inscribed on its banners the slogan: "Better life under fascism than death."

Today they once again try to elevate cowardice and fear of sacrifice into a guiding principle for the conduct of our country. For what purpose? To disarm our country morally in the face of the enemy in order to create a situation in which they can force through a negotiated peace.

They have set themselves the task of undermining America's willingness to pay the price of victory. They claim we Americans want victory only if it comes impossibly cheap. They slander our armed forces by saying their tradition is one of fighting only under circumstances where the price of victory is a guaranteed loss. They cast doubts on the fighting spirit of our men, on their understanding of the nature of this war and what is at stake in it, on their willingness to make sacrifices and pay the price of victory whatever that price be.

THEY DIED FOR A NEW, FREE WORLD

There is a field in New Guinea which I passed on my way back from the battlefield to the hospital, which holds the price of our victory in the battle of Buna Mission... row after row of graves.

The men whose bodies now lie in those graves were men who attacked enemy machine gun nests, assaulted enemy dugouts and emplacements, matched their wits and lives with enemy snipers and patrols. They died all of these things willingly. They gave their lives as freely as ever men give their lives.

Defeatist politicians and writers would have us believe that these men—who fought the way they did and died the way they did—had no understanding of the hard reality of this world of 1943. They would have us believe that these men were not motivated by deep-seated feelings and desires such as arise only from such an understanding.

Perhaps such people do not know what they are talking about and are ignorant of the actualities of war and of life—perhaps they deliberately and maliciously lie. It is one or the other.

Those men now lying in that field in New Guinea fought freely and with determination because, and only because, they understood in its essential outline the cause for which they died.

They fought because they knew the survival of our country depended upon their fighting.

They fought because they hated fascism and im-

perialist aggression which, in the form of Nazi Germany and militarist Japan, threatens to blot out a free life for our country.

They fought for an early dawn of a secure and democratic peace.

They fought to shorten the road to victory. Yes, those American soldiers fought and died for these things. They understood and believed in these things. They, together with their comrades who have fallen on the battlefields of this war, give the lie to the defeatists who slander the fighting spirit and understanding of our soldiers.

The motives and understanding of the millions of men in our armed forces who have not yet seen action and who stand ready to carry forward the cause in which their comrades have fallen, are of the same stuff. They want to fight. They want to win. The advocates of cowardice, the opponents of the second front will find small support or comfort among them.

Our fighting men are in the best position to know the hypocritical character of the concern of the opponents of the second front over sacrifices and casualties.

The opponents of the second front advocate delay. Ask the men who landed at Salerno what six weeks delay in striking Hitler means in terms of strengthened defenses and increased casualties.

The opponents of the second front advocate fighting on secondary fronts. Ask our men battling on scores of secondary fronts in Italy and in the far Pacific what it means in terms of casualties to fight on secondary fronts where the Axis forces enjoy tactical equality or superiority.

Only a second front in Western Europe, disrupting and throwing into confusion Axis strategy can save our men on these fronts from needless and mounting casualties.

It is the opponents of the second front who want our men to fight the Axis on fronts and under conditions the Axis chooses.

It is the opponents of the second front who in fact are sacrificing American lives at the altar of their Munich goals.

SECOND FRONT NOW WILL WIN THE WAR

The military chiefs and leaders of state in England and America have exposed false claims that current operations in Italy constitute a second front. They have publicly recognized the need for such a front if the war is to be won. All responsible opinion, by admission or proclamation, accepts our ability to establish such a front.

Now if we are to reject for the moment, as a subject for discussion, whether or not we want victory, what question then remains? Only the question of whether we should have a second front now, or at sometime in the distant future. Only the question of whether victory is better at an early date or is better at a later date.

But this is not a question of real life. At best, it is purely an academic question. Victory in war is not a fruit which can be placed in cold storage and seized at will when the appetite for it develops.

Victory in war is largely the product of two things—opportune circumstances and the will to exploit to the utmost those circumstances. Circumstances in war by their very nature are opportune up to a definite moment and no longer. This is particularly true of the opportune circumstances that now exist for us to strike and win. At the moment it becomes manifest that as a nation we have not the will to exploit those circumstances, at that moment the circumstances themselves will no longer exist.

WORLD WAITS FOR OUR DECISIVE BLOW

Why does the possibility of coalition warfare with the Soviet Union, even at this eleventh hour, still exist? Only because the Soviet government and Soviet people believe our country is motivated by the will to victory over the Axis. Why do the people of France, Yugoslavia and all the occupied countries struggle today to prepare and smooth the road for our invasion forces? Only because they have belief in our democratic intentions, and our will to victory. Why, today, does our country, along with Great Britain stand together with the Soviet Union as the rallying point of the sympathies and support of the democratic peoples and nations of Latin America and Asia? Only because of their belief in our will to crush the Axis and with it fascism and imperialist aggression.

The whole of the favorable circumstances that make possible victory through the immediate opening of the second front rests on the foundation of world faith and belief in our will as a nation to destroy the Axis. None of these favorable circumstances can survive a collapse of world faith and belief in our nation's aims and will.

Prolonged delay in opening the second-front has already jeopardized our standing in the eyes of the world. A continuation of that delay will rapidly further undermine, and in the end completely destroy, that standing. If this should happen it will no longer be possible to speak of opportune circumstances for the united nations as a coalition to win victory. Whatever shreds of victory can then be gathered up will at best add up to a secure, democratic and peaceful world.

It is now that the sum total of strategic material and moral considerations which determine the character of any given moment of war are such that if we strike with a second front in France victory is assured. In the fullest sense, history now gives our country its moment to act. It is a moment truly described in the lines of a great thinker:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is found in shallows and in misfortune, On such a full sea are we now afloat; And we must take the current when it serves, Or lose our ventures."

Motivated by patriotic will to victory, America's youth together with the whole of the American people, their government and armed forces must override the counsels of defeatism and push forward to the establishment of the second front now. The second front now is the short road, the only road to victory.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1943

Price Control Periled

ONCE again the defeatists have seized upon a crucial moment in the war to renew their desperate efforts to paralyze the nation through promoting domestic strife.

With labor getting restive because of the failure to bring prices back into line with wages, the action of a congressional subcommittee in approving a measure to ban subsidies and to compel OPA to increase food prices drastically is nothing short of provocative.

If that measure becomes law, it would destroy price control, disrupt production by engendering bitter industrial battles and create chaos in our war economy through inflation.

The very same forces that are pushing this measure to lift the lid off prices are also demanding that the masses shoulder the entire cost of the war through a sales tax.

The nation faces a crisis if the House banking sub-committee measure becomes law. Not only must it be beaten but Congress must be compelled to accede to the Administration's request for the necessary funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry through its subsidy program. Without these funds, price control will go by the board.

Congress can be brought into line if the people throughout the nation speak up. Labor has to take the lead in making its position emphatically known to Congress, and in organizing the rest of the people to speak up.

AFL and Unity

THE outrageous action of the AFL Convention in rejecting Allied Labor Unity and the slanders heaped upon the Soviet trade unions will go down as one of the most shameful pages in the history of that organization. We will not stop now to appraise the Convention as a whole. Whatever good it did as a consequence of the pressure of the patriotic rank-and-file and whatever other harmful actions it took because of the dominance of this great organization by reactionary forces, the Boston Convention will be remembered for its stab in the back to Allied Labor Unity at this crucial moment in the war.

The formal praise for the Red Army in the report brought in by Matthew Woll cannot by any manner of speaking cover up the anti-Soviet, anti-United Nations, anti-American resolution adopted by the Convention. The same Isidore Nagler who blackened the name of American labor by his slanders against the Soviet trade unions at the British Trade Union Congress was paraded forth at Boston also. The same Communist bogey which is employed by all brands of reaction, including Hitlerism, to disrupt Coalition unity and labor unity, was pressed into heavy duty against the cause of world-wide labor unity.

Only the willful disruptors, the totally untutored or the irresponsibles can be taken in for long by the main argument of the report. It is worth quoting:

"The Federation does not question the motives of the Russian government in pursuing a course deemed necessary for its national interests and security. But we do question and vigorously oppose the right of its partisans abroad to espouse Russian policies to the detriment of the interests of their own country."

What this actually says is that the proposal for the American unions to affiliate to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee and to undertake other forms of world labor cooperation is a "Russian policy," a policy detrimental to the war cause and to America. It says, in effect, that all those who support world labor unity are "Russian agents."

Is there any difference between this stand and the position taken by the defeatists and pro-fascists? But the Wolls, Hutchesons and Dubinskys will not have the last word. They do not speak for American labor.

Speaking not only for the CIO but also reflecting the true sentiments of millions of AFL members (as shown in the acts of some state federations and hundreds of local unions), Phil Murray is keeping the record straight. His announcement that the coming convention of the CIO will issue a call for a world conference of all United Nations labor, and the steps already being taken by a number of important unions to forge direct bonds with labor abroad, puts the AFL action in its proper perspective as a pernicious remnant of the past which has no prospect for surviving even in the immediate future.

The fact that the resolution was passed in the Convention with only weak and ineffective opposition cannot be lightly dismissed. It does not suffice to say that the Convention was not representative of the membership, which is true but which does not explain away the situation. For that is not an adequate explanation for the fact that the Woll-Hutcheson-Dubinsky clique is being permitted by the membership to disgrace the whole organization.

We are optimistic that the membership of the AFL, moved by the true interests of labor and the nation in these decisive times, will not let the Convention repudiation of world labor unity stand unchallenged. They will carry the fight in their own unions to join in the present movement of the CIO unions to establish direct ties with unions abroad in the same industrial field. They will not be counted out in the great efforts of American labor to play its rightful role in speeding victory and shaping our nation's foreign policy for now and the post-war.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 16, 1938

LONDON.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, "Europe's mysterious, secretive and curiously over-publicized busybody," is suspected of agitating for an Anglo-German pact to assure Nazi air superiority, the London Sunday Express said today.

The statement said, in part: "He always insists that he is anti-Nazi, but those who have been favored with his views say he never hesitates to voice glowing admiration for Hitler and the Nazi state."

The American people heartily endorsed President Roosevelt's dramatic appeal for peace during the Czechoslovakian crisis, a survey by the Institute of Public Opinion indicating a sharp turn upward in the President's popularity revealed.

Two weeks ago Fortune Magazine revealed that the American people have increased their support of the New Deal, with the President's popularity rising from 61.3 per cent in 1936 to 65.3 per cent now.



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